Proceedings

OF THE

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

JANUARY 1915

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1915

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PART I.

No. R. 6423-4—L. R. 241-14-18, DATED 27TH JANUARY 1915.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 906-11—L. R. 538-13-2, dated 1st August 1914, defining the terms on which loans may be granted to holders of lands liable to be submerged by the Cauvery Reservoir and to raiyats who are prepared to surrender a portion of their holdings for the benefit of the displaced population.

2. Letter No. 6785, dated 9th December 1914, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting for the approval of Government, three draft forms of bonds (A, B and C) to be taken from the borrower and his surety.

Order No. R. 6423-4—L. R. 241-14-18, dated 27th January 1915.

The draft forms of loan bonds are approved with slight modifications and are printed as accompaniments to this order

2. The Superintendent, Government Press, is requested to supply the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Cauvery Reservoir Works, with 2,000 copies of each of the Forms A and C and 1,000 copies of Form B.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Superintendent, Government Press.

Exd. C. R.

No. R. 6423-4—L. R. 241-14-18, DATED 27TH JANUARY 1915.

(ACCOMPANIMENTS.)

(Land Acquisition and Settlement, C. R. Works.)

FORM A.

1914ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 1ನೆ ತಾರೀಖು ನಂಬರು $\frac{\text{R. 906-11}}{\text{L. R. 538-13-12}}$ನೆ ಆರ್ಡರು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಸಾಲಾ ತೆಗದುಕೊಂಡವರು ಬರೆದುಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಆಧಾರಪತ್ರ :—

ಮೈಸೂರು ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ ಮಹಾರಾಜ ರಾಜಾಸಾಹೇಬ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್‌ರವರ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ.

ಸ್ 19.....ನೇ ಇಸವಿ.....ತಿಂಗಳು.....ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನಲ್ಲಿ.....

ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್.....ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು.....

ಪೋಬಳಿ .....ಗ್ರಾಮದ ವಾಸಸ್ಥನಾದ

.....ಬರೆದು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಜಮೀನ್ ಆಧಾರ ಪತ್ರ ಅಥವಾ ದಸ್ತೈವಜು ಏನಂದರೆ :—

2. ಕಾವೇರಿ ರಿಜರ್ವಾಯರ್ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸುವದರಿಂದ ನೀರುಮುಳಗಡೆಗೆ ಬರುವ ನನ್ನ ಖಾಯಿತು (ಎ) ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡ ಜಮೀನು ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆ ವಗೈರೆ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಮೈಸೂರು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ಕಾವೇರಿ ರಿಜರ್ವಾಯರ್ ಸ್ಪೆಷಲ್ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡು ಅಕ್ವಿಜಿಷನ್ ಆಫಿಸರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸೀನಿಯರ್ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಕಮಿಷನರ್‌ರ್ರವರು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವೆಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಅವಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಪರಿಹಾರಥ್ರವ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆಯಿಂದ (ಬಿ) ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡ ಜಮೀನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಮಾಡಿ ನನ್ನ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಪಡಿಸಿ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

3. ಸದರಿ (ಎ) ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡ ಸ್ಥಿರಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು.....ರಿಗೆ ಆಧಾರ ಅಥವಾ ಭೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿ.....

ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಲವಾಗಿ ತೆಗದುಕೊಂಡು ಸದರಿ..... ಯವರ ಹೆಸರಿಗೆ ಆಧಾರ ಅಥವಾ ಭೋಗ್ಯಪತ್ರ ಬರೆದುಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸಾಲವನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾವತಿ ತಾರೀಖಿನವರೆವಿಗೆ ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಗುವ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರಿಂದ ಕ್ರಮವಾದ ರಶೀತಿ ಪಡೆಯುವದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ (ಬಿ) ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡ ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯಾಗಿ ತೆಗದುಕೊಂಡು ಇರುವ ಸ್ವತ್ತನ್ನು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮೂಹವಾಗುವ ನನ್ನ ಸ್ವಂತ ಇತರ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಆಧಾರ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟು.....

ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸಾಲವಾಗಿ ತೆಗದುಕೊಂಡು ಪೂರ್ವಾದಿಪತ್ರದ ಜ್ಯೆಲ್ ಭೋಗ್ಯ ಅಥವಾ ಆಧಾರ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ.....ರಿಂದ ಪೂರ್ತಾ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿ ಆದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಾಸಿಶಿ ಹಾಜರ್ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸದರಿ (ಎ) ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡ ಜಮೀನ್‌ಗಳಮೇಲೆ ಇನ್ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದ ಹಕ್ಕು ಬಾಧ್ಯತೆಯೂ ಇರುವದಿಲ್ಲ.

4. ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ ಈಗ ನಾನು ಸಾಲವಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ.....ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಪತ್ರದ ತಾರೀಖು ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು, ಎರಡು ವರುಷಗಳ ವರೆವಿಗೂ ಸಾಲೀಯಾನಾ ಶೇಕಡ 4 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಂತೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾಲೆಸಾಲ್ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಅನಂತರ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಾಲದ ಮೊಬಲಗಿನ ಎಂಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗದಂತೆ ಪೂರಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಎಂಟು ವರುಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಳಗೆ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಸಹಿತ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ:—ಮೂರು, ನಾಲ್ಕು, ಐದನೇ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯಾ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುವ ಅಸಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಲೀಯಾನ ಶೇಕಡ 4 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಂತೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯು ಮತ್ತು 6ನೇ ವರ್ಷದಾರಭ್ಯ 10ನೇ ವರ್ಷದ ಪರ್ಯಂತ ಆಯಾ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುವ ಅಸಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಲೀಯಾನ ಶೇಕಡ 5 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಂತೆಯೂ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹಣ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಪಾವತಿ ಆದನಂತರ (ಬಿ) ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡ ಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಧಾರದಿಂದ ಬಿಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಪತ್ರದ ಜ್ಯೆಲ್ ಪರಾಪಡಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದ್ಧನಾಗಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆ ವರೆವಿಗೂ ಈಗ ಆಧಾರ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಇತರರಿಗೆ ನಾನಾಗಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಕಡೆಯವರಾಗಲಿ ವರಭಾರೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿರುವದಿಲ್ಲ.

No. R. 6423-4—L. R. 241-14-18, DATED 27TH JANUARY 1915.

5. ಈ ಪರತ್ತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವದಕ್ಕಾದರೂ ತಪ್ಪಿ ನಡೆದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿದ ಸಾಲದ ಮೊಬಲಗಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಶೇಕಡ ಸಾಲಿಯಾನಾ ಆರು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಮೇರೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಬಂದೀಗಂಟಿಗೆ ಪೂರಾ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು ವಾಪತಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ತಪ್ಪಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಸದರಿ (ಬಿ) ಪಡ್ಯೂಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡ ಸ್ಥಿರಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ದವರು ಹರಾಜು ಮಾಡಿಸುವವರ ಮುಂಚಿನ ಅಸಲು ಬಡ್ಡಿ ದೇಹೀಲಿ ಆಗುವ ಪೂರಾ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಬ್ಯಾಕಿಯಂತೆ ವಸೂಲಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳು.

1.

ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆದುಕೊಟ್ಟವನ ರಾಜಿ.

2.

(ಎ) ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲು.

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು	ಹೋಬಳಿ	ಗ್ರಾಮ	ಖಾತೆದಾರನ ಹೆಸರು	ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರು	ತರಹ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಎ.	ಗು	ರೂ.	ಆ.	ಪೈ.	ಚತುರ್ಗಡಿ

(ಬಿ) ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲು

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು	ಹೋಬಳಿ	ಗ್ರಾಮ	ಖಾತೆದಾರನ ಹೆಸರು	ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರು	ತರಹ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಎ.	ಗು	ರೂ.	ಆ.	ಪೈ.	ಚತುರ್ಗಡಿ

ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆದುಕೊಟ್ಟವನ ರಾಜಿ.

(Land Acquisition and Settlement, C. R. Works.)

FORM B.

1914ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 1ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ನಂಬರು $\frac{\text{R. 906-11}}{\text{L. R. 538-13-2}}$ ನೆ ಆರ್ಡರು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಸಾಲಾತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡವರು ಬರೆದುಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಆಧಾರ ಪತ್ರ:—

ಮೈಸೂರ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ ಮಹಾರಾಜ ರಾಜಾಸಾಹೇಬ್ರು ಹಜೂರ್‌ರವರ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ.

ಸನ 19.....ನೇ ಇಸವಿ.....ತಿಂಗಳು.....ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನಲ್ಲಿ.....

ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು..... ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು.....

ಹೋಬಳಿ..... .....ಗ್ರಾಮದ ವಾಸಸ್ಥನಾದ

.....ಬರೆದು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಜಮೀನು

ಆಧಾರ ದಸ್ತೈವೇಜು ಏನೆಂದರೆ:—

No. R. 6423-4—L. R. 241-14-18, DATED 27TH JANUARY 1915.

2. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರಕಾರದ ಸ್ಟ 1913ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರು 27ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ನಂಬರು R. 2858-61—L. R. 295-13-2ನೇ ಆರ್ಡರು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಮಂಜೂರಾಗಿರುವ..... ....ನಾಲಾ ಮೂಲಕ ತರಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಬರುವ ನನ್ನ ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಭವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಖುಷ್ಕಿ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ೩ಭಾಗದ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಆ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಷ್ಟು ಕಂಟ್ರಿ ಬ್ಯೂರ್ಷ ಮೊಬಲಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ ಹೊಂದಿ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿ ಮುಚ್ಚಳಿಕೆ ಬರೆದು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸದರಿ ಜಮೀನುಗಳ ತಪಶೀಲು ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ (ಎ) ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿ ಇಧೇನೆ. ಈ ಜಮೀನುಗಳನ್ನು.....ರಿಗೆ ಆಧಾರ ಅಥವಾ ಭೋಗ್ಯಮೂಡಿ.....ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಲಾ ಪಡೆದು ಇರುತ್ತೇನೆ ಈ ಸಾಲದ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು ಅದರಮೇಲೆ ಪಾವತಿ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ವರಿಗೆ ಆಗುವ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಸದರಿ.....ರಿಗೆ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ನನ್ನ ಬಾಬತು (ಬಿ) ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡ ಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಧಾರಮಾಡಿ ಸರ ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಈ ದಿವಸ .....ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಲವಾಗಿ ತೆಗದುಕೊಂಡು ಇರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

3. ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ ಈಗ ನಾನು ಸಾಲವಾಗಿ ತೆಗದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ.....ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಪತ್ರದ ತಾರೀಖು ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು, ಎರಡು ವರುಷಗಳವರೆವಿಗೂ ಸಾಲಿಯಾನಾ ಶೇಕಡ 4 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಗಳಂತೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾಲಸಾಲ್ ಪಾವತಿಮಾಡಿ ಅನಂತರ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಾಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿಯು ಸಾಲದಮೊಬಲಗಿನ ಎಂಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗದಂತೆ ಪೂರಾಹಣವನ್ನು ಎಂಟು ವರುಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಳಗೆ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿಸಹಿತ ಪಾವತಿಮಾ ಡುತ್ತೇನೆ :—ಮೂರು, ನಾಲ್ಕು, ಐದನೇ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯಾ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುವ ಅಸಲಿನಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಲಿಯಾನ ಶೇಕಡ 4 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಂತೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯು ಮತ್ತು 6ನೇ ವರ್ಷದಾರಭ್ಯ 10ನೇ ವರ್ಷದ ಪರ್ಯಂತ ಆಯಾ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುವ ಅಸಲಿನಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಲಿಯಾನ ಶೇಕಡ 5 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಂತೆಯು ಬಡ್ಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹಣ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಪಾವತಿ ಆದನಂತರ (ಬಿ) ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡ ಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಧಾ ರದಿಂದ ಬಿಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಪತ್ರದಜ್ಞೆಲ್ ಷರಾ ಪಡಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದ್ಧನಾಗಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆವರೆವಿಗೂ ಈಗ ಆಧಾ ರಮಾಡಿರುವ ಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಇತರರಿಗೆ ನಾನಾಗಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಕಡೆಯವರಾಗಲಿ ಪರಭಾರೆಮಾಡಲು ಸ್ವಂತಂತ್ರವುಳ್ಳ ವರಾಗಿರುವದಿಲ್ಲ.

4. ಈ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವದಕ್ಕಾದರೂ ತಪ್ಪಿನಡೆದಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನಮೇಲೆ ಬಾಕಿಯಾಗುವ ಮೊಬಲಗಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಶೇಕಡ ಸಾಲಿಯಾನಾ 6 ರೂಪಾಯಿನಂತೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಶೇರಿಸಿ ಬಂದೇಗಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲದ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ತಪ್ಪಿದರೆ (ಬಿ) ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡ ಆಧಾರ ಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಾಭಾ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಕಂದಾಯದ ಬಾಕಿಯಂತೆ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಬೇಕಾದ ಸಾಲದ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನೂ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ವಸೂಲಿಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

5. ಸದರಿ ಜಮೀನುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಇತರರು ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದ ಹಕ್ಕು ಬಾಧ್ಯತೆಯೂ ಇರು ವದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳು.—

1.

ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆದುಕೊಟ್ಟವನ ರುಜು.

2.

(ಎ) ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲು.

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು	ಹೋಬಳಿ	ಗ್ರಾಮ	ಖಾತೆದಾರನ ಹೆಸರು	ಸರ್ವೇನಂಬರು	ತರಕ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ		ಲಗಾಣ			ಚತುರ್ಗಡಿ
						ಎ.	ಗು	ರೂ.	ಆ.	ಪೈ.	

No. R. 6423-4—L. R. 241-14-16, DATED 27TH JANUARY 1915.

(ಬಿ) ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲು.

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು	ಹೋಬಳಿ	ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹೆಸರು	ಖಾತೆದಾರನ ಹೆಸರು	ಸರ್ವೇನಂಬರು	ತರಜಿ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ		ಅಕಾರ			ಚತುರ್ಗಡಿ
						ಎ.	ಗು	ರೂ.	ಆ.	ಪೈ.	

ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆದುಕೊಟ್ಟವನ ರುಜು.

(Land Acquisition and Settlement, C. R. Works.)

FORM. C.

ಸಾಲಾ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವನ ಜಾಮೀರ್ದಾರನಿಂದ ಬರೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಜಾಮೀನು ಪತ್ರ.

.....ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು.....

ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿರುವ.....ಮಗ

.....ನು ಬರೆಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಜಾಮೀನು ಪತ್ರ.

2. .....ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು.....

ಹೋಬಳಿ... ..... ಗ್ರಾಮದ.....

.....ಮಗ.....ನು (ಬಿ) ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಾಗುವ ತನ್ನ ಬಾಬತು ಸ್ವತ್ತನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಆಧಾರ ಮಾಡಿ.....ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಲವಾಗಿ ತೆಗದುಕೊಂಡು ಆ ಬಾಬತು ಅಸಲು ಮೊಬಲಗು ಮತ್ತು ಬಡ್ಡಿ ತೀರಿಸತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳು ಕಾಣಿಸಿ ಈ ಓವಸ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಲಾಹಿದಾ ಆಧಾರ ದಸ್ತೈವೇಜು ಬರದುಕೊಟ್ಟು ಇರುತ್ತಾನಷ್ಟೆ. ಅವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಓದಿನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಇರುತ್ತೇನೆ—ಅಥವಾ ಓದಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ—ಸಾಲಾ ತೀರಿಸುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿನ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳಂತೆ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ.....ನು ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ತಪ್ಪಿಹೋದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೇ ಷರತ್ತು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಸದರಿ ಸಾಲದ ಮೊಬಲಗು ಮತ್ತು ಬಡ್ಡಿ ವಗೈರೆ ಅವನಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ನಾನು ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಬದ್ದನಾಗಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

3. ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡಂತೆ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಖಾತರಿಗಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ಬಾಬತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ನಮೂದು ಮಾಡುವ ಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಈಡು ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ. (ಇದರಮೇಲೆ ಪೂರ್ವಾದಿ ವಗೈರೆ ಯಾವದೂ ಇಲ್ಲ) ನಾನು ಷರತ್ತು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಸಾಲದ ಮೊಬಲಗು ಬಡ್ಡಿ ದೇಖೀಲ್ ಕ್ಲುಪ್ತ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಿಸದೆ ಅಥವಾ ಮಾಡದೆ ತಪ್ಪಿಹೋದಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಬಾಬತು ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸುವ ಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳಿಂದ ಸರಕಾರದ ಕಂದಾಯದ ಬಾಕಿಯಂತೆ ವಿಲೇವಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರರಾಹೊಂದಿ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆಂತ ಬರೆಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಜಾಮೀನುಪತ್ರ.

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳು.

1.

ಜಾಮೀನು ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆದುಕೊಟ್ಟವನ ರುಜು.

2.

ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲು.

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು	ಹೋಬಳಿ	ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹೆಸರು	ಖಾತೆದಾರನ ಹೆಸರು	ಸರ್ವೇನಂಬರು	ತರಜಿ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ		ಅಕಾರ			ಚತುರ್ಗಡಿ
						ಎ.	ಗು	ರೂ.	ಆ.	ಪೈ.	

ಜಾಮೀನು ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆದುಕೊಟ್ಟವನ ರುಜು.

Amendment of Rule 20 of the Revenue Rules.

No. R. 5910-9—L. R. 545-11-3, DATED 8TH JANUARY 1915.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

The summary of discussion on Subject No. 154 (*b*) of the Proceedings of the Representative Assembly of 1911 to the effect that Public Works Contractors indiscriminately remove earth, stones, etc., without paying any royalty and that they should be directed to remove the materials without causing any inconvenience to the public.

READ ALSO—

Letter No. 6509, dated the 5th August 1912, from the Chief Engineer of Mysore, stating that the representation is of a general character, that no specific cases are cited, and that if there are any such cases, the remedy therefor under the standing orders lies with the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned; and forwarding a note pointing out some inconsistency in the existing orders on the subject.

Order No. R. 5910-9—L. R. 545-11-3, dated 8th January 1915.

Under Rule 20 of the Land Revenue Rules, Public Works and other departmental contractors are required to pay royalty for earth, stones, and other materials removed by them under proper authority from Government land for Government works or works of public utility. But under the marginally noted Government orders rough stones and boulders removed by Public Works contractors for Government works with the permission of the Executive Engineer are exempted from royalty. It is further directed in Government Order No. 20-29 – L. R. 547-05-4, dated 3rd July 1906, that the permission of the Deputy Commissioner should also be obtained for removing the said materials.

Government Order No. R. 11106-7—L. R 267-04-4, dated 27th February 1906.

Government Order No. R. 12589—L R. 547-05-2, dated 29th March 1906.

2. The exemption of rough stones and boulders from payment of royalty is an exception to Rule 20, and it is considered necessary that the Deputy Commissioners should have intimation of the permission given by the Executive Engineers for the removal of the said materials so that they may take the necessary precautions to see that contractors do not take undue advantage of such permission.

3. Government further consider it necessary to provide for a safe-guard against contractors causing unsightly pits and hollows close to roads or in agricultural land, rendering the same unfit for cultivation, and are accordingly pleased to issue the notification—appended to this order—suitably amending Rule 20 of the Land Revenue Rules.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev Depts.

To—The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd.—C. R.

No. R. 5910-9—L. R. 545-11-3, DATED 8TH JANUARY 1915.

NOTIFICATION.

No. R. 5920—L. R. 545-11-4, dated 8th January 1915.

Under Section 233 (*n*) of the Mysore Land Revenue Code, Regulation IV of 1888, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to direct that the following be substituted for Rule 20 of the Land Revenue Rules issued under Government Notification No. 264—R. 122, dated 10th July 1901:—

The Local Fund, Public Works, and other Public Departments and Municipalities or their contractors, if specially authorised to do so, may, subject to the payment of such royalty as may be prescribed by Government, remove earth, stone, kankar, sand, muram and other material from the beds of rivers, nullas, public tanks or from any unassessed land or unoccupied assessed land not assigned for special purposes, for Government works or works of public utility, but the Deputy Commissioners may prohibit the removal of the materials under this rule from specified localities or impose such conditions as may be considered proper.

In the case of rough stones and boulders required for Government works, no royalty need be recovered from the Public Works contractors if the previous permission of the Executive Engineer has been obtained for their removal.

The Executive Engineer or other competent authority granting permission to contractors to remove materials under this rule should forthwith give intimation of the same to the Deputy Commissioner. Such authority as well as the local Revenue Officers should take necessary precautions to see that in the removal of the materials, the contractors do not cause unsightly pits and hollows to be formed close to roads or in land fit for agricultural purposes rendering the same unfit for cultivation, or interfere with or injure any Government or private work of irrigation.

By Order.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, for publication.

No. R. 6425-7—L. R. 241-14-19 DATED 27TH JANUARY 1915.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERA AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Letter No. 6201, dated 27th November 1914, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting for the orders of Government, proposals for settling the compensation for the inam villages of Kallahalli, Hosur, Kundur, Matkere and Vaddarahalli in the Yedatore Taluk, which will be submerged by the completion of the Cauvery Reservoir

(Printed as accompaniment No. 1.)

2. Further correspondence ending with letter No. 7693, dated 2nd January 1915, from the same officer.

(Printed as accompaniment No 2.)

Order No. R. 6425-7—L. R. 241-14-19, dated 27th January 1915.

It is reported that all the raiyats in the five inam villages likely to be more or less submerged by the reservoir referred to in the preamble, possess permanent occupancy rights and that the Inamdars are merely entitled to fixed rent. In view of the fact that it will not be possible to maintain the existing relations between the Inamdars and the raiyats when lands are given in exchange, it is proposed to deal with the claims of each separately and release the raiyats from their obligation to pay rent and treat them as holders of Government land. The bulk of the Inamdars and the raiyats are stated to have agreed to the grant of land compensation on this basis.

2. The Committee responsible for settling the details of the scheme for land compensation recommend the following proposals of the Special Land Acquisition Officer in the matter for sanction :—

(1) Inamdars accustomed to receive their rent or gutta entirely in kind from the raiyats to be given as inam, in exchange for each full vritti, 21⅓ acres of irrigable land besides half the extent of occupied dry land included in their respective vrittis.

(2) Inamdars entitled to receive payment in cash to be given as inam, irrigable lands not exceeding one-half the extent mentioned in the 'Dhruva Undige' or the Sannad presented to each individual vrittidar, in addition to one-half the extent of dry lands included in their respective holdings.

(3) Inamdars entitled to rent partly in kind and partly in cash to be compensated for the portion on which rent is due in kind, under clause (1) and for that on which it is due in cash under clause (2) *supra*.

(4) Inamdars to have the option of exchanging their share of dry land for irrigable land in the proportion of 6 : 1.

(5) Inamdars taking new lands in exchange to get the same rates of cash bonus as Government raiyats if the lands selected by them are not superior in quality.

(6) In consideration of the above concessions, Inamdars to forego all claims for compensation for loss of rent and all rights in the inam villages as soon as irrigation facilities are afforded for lands granted in exchange.

(7) One-third of the wet land to be deducted from the holding of each raiyat in the villages in question paying rent in kind and one-fourth in the case of raiyats paying in cash, besides one-half of the dry land in their respective holdings as representing the Inamdar's rights over the holdings ; and the raiyats allowed to select for the remainder in exchange an equal extent of land in any of the Government villages commanded by the new channels and given the same rights and privileges.

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as are accorded to the raiyats of Government villages in the matter of temporary remissions of water rate and the grant of cash bonus for bringing new lands under cultivation.

Note.—(i) No deduction to be made in the case of dry land if any individual holding is 3 acres or less in extent.

(ii) In the case of individual holdings of dry lands ranging in extent between 3 and 6 acres, the extent of dry land to be given in exchange may in special cases of hardship amount to 3 acres.

3. It is also stated that in the case of almost all the holdings, the area of wet land is much in excess of that authorized by the Sannads and Government are entitled to claim large amounts on account of contribution and arrears of water-rate. It is proposed however to waive the recovery of the above amounts in consideration of the Inamdars and the raiyats not being given any extra pieces of irrigable land in exchange for wet and garden lands to be acquired from them as has been done in the case of occupants of Government lands.

4. The Revenue Commissioner also supports the above proposals. Government are accordingly pleased to approve of them.

5. Government do not consider it satisfactory that the local officers should have allowed such extensive unauthorized extension of wet cultivation in the inam villages in question without taking steps in time to secure payment of contribution and water-rate for the use of Government water.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

ACCOMPANIMENT I.

Letter No. 6201, dated 27th November 1914, from K. Doraswami Iyer, Esq., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments.

I have the honour to forward herewith, for the orders of Government, copy of letter No. 341, dated 8th September 1914, together with copies of its enclosures from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, submitting proposals regarding the lines on which to grant land compensation to the Inamdars and raiyats of the marginally noted five inam villages in the Yedatore Taluk which will be submerged by the completion of the Cauvery Reservoir.

1. Kallahalli.
2. Hosur
3. Kundur.
4. Matkere
5. Vaddarahalli.

2. A few of these villages in their entirety and portions of the rest will be submerged by the completion of the first stage and all the remaining lands by the completion of the second stage. The declaration statement in respect of the lands in the Matkere village was published under Notification No. 734—3486, dated 11th April 1914, and those in respect of the lands in the other four villages were forwarded to Government with this office No. 4277, dated 17th October 1914.

3. The raiyats in these inam villages are reported to possess permanent rights of occupancy. The Inamdars are entitled only to fixed rent. The raiyats desire that they may be freed from the obligation of cultivating Inamdars' lands notwithstanding their permanent rights of occupancy and that they may be given in satisfaction of their claims kandayam paying lands and treated as Government raiyats. The Special Land Acquisition Officer thinks the grant of land compensation to the Inamdars and raiyats jointly in the new areas that they may select would lead to complications and that it would be preferable to compensate them separately. The other terms of the proposed settlement are set forth in para (11) of the Land Acquisition Officer's letter No. 67, dated 15th July 1914. These differ slightly from those approved in Government Order No. R. 7726-8—L. R. 377-13-5, dated 30th March 1914. The area under wet cultivation in the villages in question as ascertained during the recent detailed survey is in excess of what it was at the time of the valuation survey in 1885-86 by about 500 acres. It is proposed that in lieu of the water-rate due on this area the raiyats who have unauthorizedly used Government water should get a smaller extent of land than they would otherwise be entitled to under the terms of the Government Order referred to above. The Land Acquisition Officer has furnished a rough note showing separately the amount of cash compensation and the extent of land awardable to the Inamdars and the tenants. It shows that, if compensation is made entirely in cash, the total amount would come up to Rs. 4,73,400; deducting Rs. 56,000 due to Government on account of water-rate at Rs. 4 per acre on about 500 acres of land brought under wet cultivation in excess of the extent confirmed at the time of the valuation survey in 1885-86, the net amount due to the Inamdars and the raiyats would be Rs. 4,17,400. The Land Acquisition Officer

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therefore proposes the grant of lands (dry, wet and garden) extent for extent together with an additional area of 150 acres of irrigable lands and a cash bonus of Rs. 37,810 which according to the Deputy Commissioner's letter would be only Rs. 27,925 The Survey Superintendent and the Land Compensation Committee are of opinion that the Acquisition Officer's proposals are favourable alike to Government and to the Inamdars and their rayats. They may therefore be approved.

4. In this connection, I beg to point out that the village sites, gomal and kharab lands in the villages in question comprise 960 acres. If new villages are formed by the Inamdars, suitable provisions in these respects will have to be made there.

ENCLOSURE 1.

Letter No. 341, dated 19th August—8th September 1914. from A. Subramanya Iyer, Esq., B.A., Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, to K. Doraswami Iyer, Esq., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

I have the honor to submit herewith copies of letters Nos. 67 and 131, dated 15th July 1914 and 16th August 1914, respectively, and Memo No. 68, dated 15th July 1914, of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, containing his proposals for settling the compensation in land for the lands liable to be submerged in the marginally noted inam villages in the Yedatore Taluk by the construction of the Cauvery Reservoir.

1. Kallahalli.
2. Hosur.
3. Kundur.
4. Matkere.
5. Vaddarahalli.

2. The villages are much affected by the first stage of the work and will practically disappear completely if the second stage is also undertaken and completed.

3. The entire area of the villages according to the survey carried out for purposes of the acquisition is 3,439 acres, of which 960 acres are kharab. The area according to the valuation survey of 1886 or so is 3,509 acres. The difference between the valuation survey and the detailed survey now made in the several classes of land is exhibited below and is practically not of much importance.

	Dry acres	Wet acres	Garden	Kharab
	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
As per detailed survey	1487 8	967 7	24 26	960 19
As valuation survey	1350 20	926 10	41 16	1191 18
Difference	136 28	40 37	—16 30	—230 39

4. On an examination of the title-deeds of the Inamdars by the Special Land Acquisition Officer, it has been found that the Dhruva Undiges refer only to 291½ khandis of land, *i.e.*, 1,265 acres were granted.

5. It will be seen that there is a vast difference between the area according to the Dhruva Undige and according to the detailed survey as shown below :—

Given classwar.

Area as per detailed survey				Wet	Garden
			A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
Acres ...	... 3,439	Dry .	.. 1,187 8 .	967 7	24 26
				A. g.	
		Kharab ...	... 960 19 ..	991 33	
Dhruva Undige	... 1,265	Dry ..	... 792 0 ...	473 0	
Difference	... 2,174	... ...	... 695 8 ..	518 33	
		Kharab ...	... 960 19 ...	.....	

6. This difference can easily be explained. In the Dhurva Undige, the area of land that was lying waste at the time of the grant has not been given. Latterly there has been much expansion of cultivation in these healthy villages. Further, as entire villages marked by metes and bounds were granted, there was no room for encroachment. At the inam settlement, no excess has been discovered in these vrittis and the area as determined by the valuation survey has been confirmed as inam. I have referred to the matter in detail to make it clear that compensation is to be settled in accordance with the state of things existing at present.

7. Another preliminary point to be disposed of is the large excess of the area of wet land as found at the valuation survey. No doubt the villages should have immediately been made liable for the water-rate on the excess area: but nothing was done apparently because this difference in area was not pointedly brought to the notice of the Revenue Department or noted in the quit-rent register (which does not give the old area). The liability for arrears of water-rate has been pointed out to the parties concerned and as para 11 of the Special Land Acquisition Officer's letter will show some favourable terms have been secured as a set off against this. It is also inopportune to demand the arrears of water-rate now, when the people lose their old lands and houses.

8. I shall now deal with the proposals for the settlement of compensation. As the lands are situated in an inam village and the claims of both Inamdars and tenants have to be considered, the scales approved in Government Order No. R. 7726-8—L. R. 377-13-5, dated 30th March 1914, cannot be easily applied. Further, the tenure here is complicated by some tenants paying gutta in kind and

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others paying kandayam in cash. The Special Land Acquisition Officer after bestowing much thought upon finding out a solution satisfactory to all concerned has formulated proposals, the net result of which assuming that the entire villages will be submerged is summarised below:—

9. For 1,487 acres of dry lands be given 1,487 acres of dry land—550 to Inamdars and 937 to the raiyats and Rs. 7,435. For 967 acres of wet lands be given 1,117 acres of lands irrigable by new channels—400 to the Inamdars and 717 to the tenants and Rs. 27,925.

The details are explained in the enclosures.

10. Though the area of wet land to be given exceeds by 150 acres the area that will be submerged, the money value will be almost the same when the prices of old and new lands are calculated.

11. The Committee have very carefully considered the proposals and are of opinion that they are not unfavourable to Government and being accepted both by the Inamdars and raiyats are the best in the circumstances of the case.

12. A copy of their resolution is enclosed.

13. I request that the proposals may be formally approved.

ENCLOSURE 2.

Proceedings of the Land Compensation Committee held on 17th August 1914 in the Public Offices Buildings, Mysore.

* * * * *

1. Proposals of the Special Land Acquisition Officer for setting the claims of the Inamdars of Kallahalli, Hosur, Kundur, Matkere and Waddarahalli inam villages separately from those of the raiyats.

Resolution.—The proposals contained in letter No. 67, dated 15th July 1914 of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, are not unfavourable to Government and being accepted both by the Inamdars and raiyats are the best in the circumstances of the case.

ENCLOSURE 3.

Letter No. 67, dated 15th July 1914, from Mr. L. Krishna Rao, Senior Assistant Commissioner and Special Land Acquisition Officer, Cauvery Reservoir Works, to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

I have the honor to forward herewith a statement showing the extents of dry, wet and garden lands mentioned in the Dhruva Undige Sannads as compared with the results of the valuation survey and with the extents actually ascertained by the detailed survey and measurements for the inam villages of Kallahalli, Hosur, Kundur, Matkere and Waddarahalli in Yedatore Taluk.

2. All the wet and garden lands in the villages of Kallahalli and Hosur and the entire village of Matkere as well as some good portions of Kundur and Waddarahalli villages will be submerged at the first stage of the Reservoir and with the expected submersion of a still larger extent at the final stage of the Reservoir, the existing villages will become uninhabitable. Hence the anxiety of the villagers to take up other lands and to settle down permanently in places convenient to them.

3. Under the Sannad granted by His Highness the Maharaja in 1821, the holdings were divided into 22 vrittis. The Dhruva Undige or individual Sannads issued to the several vrittidars secured to each vritti an annual income of 38½ Kanthirai pagodas. This income was partly derived from rents in kind or cash fixed on dry and wet lands then in the holding of individual raiyats and partly from miscellaneous sources known as 'Bajebab.' This latter source of income does not exist at present.

4. The vrittidars have produced unauthorised copies of Dhruva Undige Sannads. These show that each vritti as originally constituted included 2¾ khandis of dry land and 10½ khandis of wet land both occupied and unoccupied. Specific mention is made in the Dhruva Undiges of the situation, description and extent of each plot of land so included. The exact areas of dry, wet and garden lands in individual holdings are given both in terms of Bijawari and in terms of square yards. The extents of culturable and unculturable waste lands included in the five inam villages have not been definitely stated in the original grant. From the terms of the grant it appears, however, that such lands were intended to be held in common, the benefit accruing therefrom being equitably shared and enjoyed by the Inamdars. But it may be noted here that all culturable waste has, in course of time, been brought under cultivation and promiscuously absorbed into the holdings of raiyats without any attempt being made at an equitable distribution among the several vrittidars.

* *N. B.*—I have applied for athenticated copies of the Sannads from the Secretariat through the Deputy Commissioner.

5. During the long interval that elapsed between the date of the original grant in 1821 and that of the Inam Settlement in 1879-80, the vrittis changed hands and under went many sub-divisions. The neglect and confusion that ensued in the management of inam villages, gave the raiyats ample opportunities of changing the nature of the tenure under which the lands were originally held by them. The holdings were, in many instances, split up, and small parcels of lands were transferred by sales, gifts or mortgages by the raiyats. The Inamdars contented themselvs with the levy of customary rents without any apparent concern as to whom the lands were transferred by their tenants. In these

circumstances, it is scarcely surprising that the inam settlement of 1880 failed to secure to the Inamdars more than a joint title to the recorded Beriz (revenue) of the villages in question, subject to the payment to Government of the Local and Irrigation Cesses.

6. In pursuance of the Inam Settlement, a valuation survey was undertaken and completed in 1885-86, with a view to fix the Inamdars' liability to the payment of Local and Irrigation Cesses. As the vrittidars were divided among themselves and were therefore not in a position to move unanimously for the introduction of a detailed survey and settlement no attempt was made at this stage to ascertain the extents of lands included in the several vritti holdings. The old conditions were thus perpetuated with the effect not only of confirming the raiyats in undisturbed possession of old encroachments, but also of affording them increased scope to extend wet cultivation by the free use of Government water either with or without the connivance of successive vrittidars or their representatives.

7. The results of the valuation survey could not have failed to open the eyes of the Inamdars of those days to the fact that considerable extents of dry land had been converted into wet by their raiyats in excess of the original grant. They found themselves powerless however to strictly enforce their claims for extra rent on such excess as the lands encroached upon could not be shown to belong to any particular vritti. The vrittidars were presumably not prepared to convert paddy payments into cash inasmuch as the gutta paddy yielded an income far in excess of the survey rates. Several vrittidars somehow compounded with the raiyats and converted rents in kind to cash payments. Some preferred to retain the customary rents in kind; while others continued to receive payments partly in kind and partly in cash. Thus all the Inamdars managed at the time to avoid a detailed survey and settlement that should at all events have resulted in a reduction of their income by the operation of the rule regarding the levy of water-rate on the extent converted into wet in excess of the original grant (*vide* Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 7005—R. 75, dated 23rd November 1878 and Government Order No. 1100-9-93, dated 12th May 1885, pages 285 and 286 of the new Revenue Manual).

8. There was, however, no means of avoiding payment of the Local and Irrigation Cesses fixed on the basis of the Valuation Survey. The vrittidars would seem to have tried to distribute the burden among the raiyats: but the raiyats could not be induced to pay the cesses unless the survey rates were adopted by the vrittidars. The latter would not adopt the survey rates for reasons already explained. They had therefore no alternative but to share the burden in proportion to the extents of their respective interests. It is understood that the recovery of arrears of Local and Irrigation Cesses is beset with difficulty owing to the fractional shares into which the vrittis have been gradually split up and to the frequent changes of ownership thereby occasioned. The recovery of outstanding arrears will therefore be a necessary preliminary step to take before the claims of the Inamdars to compensation are settled.

9. A glance at the comparative statement will show the excess areas brought under wet cultivation from time to time since the original grant. The detailed survey and measurement undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining the extents included in individual holdings of raiyats have brought to light that the raiyats have more than doubled the extent of wet cultivation. The Inamdars, except in one or two instances in which the occupancy rights have been bought up by them, actually possess no hold on the lands. They consequently hold the raiyats responsible for the payment of water-rate due to Government on the area converted into wet in excess of the original grant. The raiyats are prepared to pay the contribution as well as the water-rate on fresh lands brought under wet cultivation subsequent to the date of the valuation of survey in 1885-86; but as regards the excess of wet area discovered at the valuation survey over and above the extent mentioned in the original grant they claim exemption from such payment on the ground that they have continued to pay the customary gutta of paddy to the Inamdars for the entire extents of wet land included in their holdings.

10. The interests of the Inamdars and the raiyats are so mixed up that land compensation cannot be settled to the satisfaction of both unless and until those interests are separated. The Inamdars have no objection to the raiyats taking up other lands in exchange in compact plots subject to the payment of the customary gutta due to them. But the raiyats are reluctant to carry the same burden with them when they proceed to take up fresh lands in exchange. Nor are the raiyats of any one vritti united to induce them to take up lands in any one place to suit the convenience of the vrittidars. For these and other reasons the raiyats and the Inamdars are earnestly in favour of an independent settlement of their respective claims to compensation.

11. The terms on which it has been found practicable to effect an amicable settlement of their respective claims separately without prejudice to the interests of Government are briefly these:—

(*a*) **That the Inamdars accustomed to receive rent or gutta entirely in kind from the raiyats are to accept in exchange for each full vritti 10½ khandis or 21[1] acres of irrigable land as inam according to the Dhruva Undiges besides half the extent of occupied dry land included in their respective vrittis.**

(*b*) **That the Inamdars entitled to levy rent partly in kind and partly in cash are to accept as inam a proportionate extent of irrigable land together with half the extent of dry land included in their respective vrittis.**

(*c*) **That the Inamdars entitled to levy rent in cash are to accept as inam an extent of irrigable land not exceeding one-half the extent mentioned in the Dhruva Undiges in addition to a proportionate share of the dry land in their respective vrittis.**

(*d*) **That the vrittidars are to have the option of giving up their shares of dry land in exchange for a proportionate extent of irrigable land, 6 acres of inam dry land being taken to be equivalent to 1 acre of inam wet land.**

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(*e*) That the Inamdars are to forego compensation for the loss of rent in kind or cash and give up all their rights in the inam villages for the considerations set forth above as soon as facilities of irrigation are afforded to the fresh lands to be granted to them as inam.

(*f*) That the raiyats of the said inam villages now paying rent in kind to the vrittidars are to surrender one-third of the wet land from their holdings and the raiyats paying rent in cash are to surrender one-fourth of the wet land from their holdings besides one-half the dry land in their respective holdings for compensating the Inamdars.

N B.—In cases of real hardship caused by the surrender of one-half the dry land the raiyats holding less than 6 acres of dry land may be allowed to take up without payment of an upset price small extents of unoccupied dry land elsewhere to make up the loss when their holdings come under submersion.

(*g*) That in consideration of the Government undertaking to waive their claims to contribution and the water-rate due on dry lands converted into wet in excess of the original grant, the raiyats thereby benefited are to forego the concession allowed to raiyats of Government villages in the shape of extra bits of irrigable land in exchange for the wet and garden lands to be acquired from them.

(*h*) That as regards the remainder of their holdings the raiyats of these inam villages will be allowed to select equal extents of lands in exchange in any of the Government villages commanded by the new channels with the same rights and privileges as are accorded to the raiyats of Government villages in the matter of temporary remissions of water-rate and the grant of cash bonus for bringing new lands under cultivation.

(*i*) That the Inamdars taking up new lands in exchange are to get the same rates of cash bonus as other Government raiyats, if the lands to be selected by them in exchange are not so valuable as to cover the expenses of cultivation.

12. In token of their acceptance of the above terms the majority of vrittidars and their raiyats have executed mutchalikas. The remaining vrittidars who are residing elsewhere and a few of the raiyats of Kallahalli village have yet to execute their mutchalikas. The vrittidars as a body seem to be in favour of this arrangement. The raiyats still withholding consent are those who hold lands on terms of paying rent in cash. They belong mostly to vritti No. 1 which forms an endowment to the temple of Sri Prasanna Nanjundeswaraswami. The Dharmadarsis of the temple and the Muzrai Superintendent whom I consulted are in favour of allotting, in lieu of the full vritti, a plot of 25 acres of irrigable land as Devadaya inam in a place to be selected by them in the Mysore Taluk. This seems to be a reasonable proposal. If it meets with the approval of Government the raiyats of this vritti may also be treated like others and allowed to select equal extents of lands elsewhere in exchange for the vritti lands coming under submersion. It may be observed that these raiyats have in common with other villagers made a free use of Government water and converted old dry lands into wet much in excess of the original grant. They may, I hope, be persuaded to surrender one-fourth of their wet lands in consideration of the inam lien to which those lands are now subject being removed. The market value of their lands will rise when that lien is taken away. I shall endeavour to settle this matter amicably in consultation with the raiyats.

13. If the terms of settlement as set forth in the foregoing paragraphs be approved, I may at once proceed to settle the claims of the Inamdars independently of the raiyats. The claims of the raiyats may thereafter be dealt with in the order in which their lands and houses come under submersion.

14. The minor inams included in the inam villages admit of easy settlement as they are not included in any of the vrittis.

15. A rough note is appended to show the advantages of awarding compensation in the shape of land as compared with cash compensation for the lands proposed to be acquired in these inam villages. The note embodies only a rough estimate of the maximum requirements which are capable of reduction in actually working out the details.

Enclosure 4.

NOTE.

1. The extents of dry, wet and garden lands in the five inam villages as per detailed survey and measurement are:—

		Acres.	Guntas.
1.	Dry	1,487	8
2.	Wet	967	7
3.	Garden	24	26
4.	Kharab	960	19
	Total ...	3,439	20

N.B.—Item No. 4 Kharab includes village sites, river, nala, phut kharab and gomal.

The raiyats have to be provided with new village sites and gomal. The Inamdars are therefore not entitled to claim separate compensation under this head.

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2. *Cash compensation.*—A rough estimate of cash compensation for items No. 1, 2 and 3 is given below :—

		Rs.
1.	1,487 acres of dry lands at Rs. 50 per acre... ...	74,350
2.	967 acres of wet land at Rs. 400 per acre	3,86,800
3.	24½ acres of garden at Rs. 500 per acre	12,250
	Total ...	4,73,400
	Deduct arrears of water-rate at Rs. 4 per acre, leviable under the rules on about 500 acres of wet land in excess of the original grant, for 28 years, *i.e.*, from the date of the Valuation Survey	56,000
	Net balance of cash compensation payable	4,17,400

This amount has to be duly apportioned among the raiyats and the Inamdars.

As the raiyats claim a larger share of compensation, the Inamdars do not agree to the amount as well as to the apportionment of compensation. The matter has to be referred to the Court for adjudication. The result will be prolonged litigation.

3. *Land compensation.*—If compensation be granted in the shape of land, the claims of the Inamdars and the raiyats may be amicably settled.

(*a*) First as regards the claims of the Inamdars.

Under the original grant each vrittidar was entitled to 2¾ khandies or about 36 acres of dry land and 10½ khandies or about 21¼ acres of wet land. The vrittidars having allowed the lands to pass out of their hands, they now get from their tenants only the annual rent in cash or kind varying in value from Rs. 200 to Rs. 600 per vritti.

For purposes of land compensation the vrittis may be divided into three classes.

First Class (*12 vrittis*).—Nearly 12 vrittis yield rent in kind, these are far more valuable in view of the increased income derived from paddy than other vrittis which yield only a smaller income.

At the rate of 21½ acres of irrigable land per vritti the extent required to compensate the 12 vrittidars is 21½ × 12 = 258 acres.

Extent of irrigable land.	Extent of dry lands.
Acres.	Acres.
258	300

The extent of dry land varies according to the cultivated extent of dry land included in each vritti. The average may be taken at 25 acres per vritti. For the 12 vrittis, the extent of dry land required is 12 × 25 = 300 acres.

Second Class (*5 vrittis*).—There are 5 vrittis yielding income partly in kind and partly in cash. They may be regarded as second class vrittis. The extent required to satisfy the claims of these 5 vrittidars will be about 15 acres of irrigable land and 25 acres of dry land per vritti.

Extent of irrigable land. Acres.	Extent of dry land. Acres.
75	125

Third Class (*5 vrittis*).—The vrittis yielding only rent in cash fall under this head.

Extent of irrigable land. Acres.	Extent of dry land. Acres.
55	66

An extent not exceeding half the maximum allowed to vrittis of the first class may suffice to compensate these 5 vrittidars.

	Irrigable land. Acres.	Dry land Acres.
The total extent of irrigable and dry lands required to compensate the Inamdars for the 22 vrittis is ...	388	491
Add extra extent required to compensate for lands held in common (Madyaka) by the several vrittidars ...	12	59
Total ...	400	550

It may be noted that the extent of dry land which the raiyats have agreed to surrender from their holdings will cover the extent required to compensate the entire body of Inamdars.

Out of the wet area under cultivation about 250 acres may be expected from the raiyats' holdings. To make up the extent of 400 acres of irrigable land required to compensate the Inamdars it is necessary to add 150 acres. This extent may be contributed by Government without adding to the area allotted to the Inamdars under the original grant.

Had the Inamdars maintained their hold on the extents of lands specified in the original Dhruva Undige Sannads the extents needed to compensate the Inamdars would have been 473 acre of irrigable land and 792 acres of dry land.

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The cash bonus payable to the vrittidars for bringing the new lands under cultivation may be estimated as follows:—

	Rs.
For 550 acres of dry land at Rs. 5 per acre	2,750
For 400 acres of wet land at Rs. 25 per acre	10,000
Total ...	12,750

(*b*) Secondly as regards the claims of the raiyats:—

The total extent of lands and the amount in cash required to compensate the raiyats separately will be as noted below:—

		Acres.	Acres.
1. Dry land	... ...	1,487—550	= 937
	937 × 5 = Rs. 4,685-0-0		
2. Wet land	... ...	967—250	= 717
	717 × 25 = Rs. 17,925-0-0		
3. Garden ...	... ...	24½	...
	24½ × 100 = Rs. 2,450-0-0		
	Total ... Rs. 25,060-0-0		...

4. The compensation for village sites and houses payable to the raiyats forms a distinct item and will be settled as submersion takes place, partly by the grant of building sites and building materials and partly by means of cash payments according to the peculiar circumstances of each case.

5. This mode of settling the claims of the Inamdars and of the raiyats separately is advantageous to both. The Inamdars, who, under existing conditions possess no property in the vritti land held by the raiyats will, as regards the new lands to be granted to them as inam, acquire full rights of ownership. Considering that some of the vrittidars have paid as much as Rs. 225 per acre of wet land for buying up the occupancy rights of their own tenants, the value of a fresh grant to them may be regarded as adequate compensation for the temporary loss of income they may sustain until the new lands are brought under cultivation. The cost of preparing the new lands for cultivation would be inappreciable compared with the prospective increase in their income.

6. The raiyats will be relieved of the burden hitherto borne by them. They will be free to take up other lands in exchange wherever it may suit their convenience. The rent paid by the raiyats in kind, works out at the present market-price of paddy, a rate of Rs. 20 per acre of wet land. Even where the cash and kind are mixed in the rent, the rate amounts to double the assessment fixed by the Survey Department for similar lands in the neighbourhood.

In these circumstances it is certainly to the advantage of raiyats to have the rents converted into assessment in cash by contributing one-third or one-fourth of their wet lands to compensate the Inamdars.

The proposed remission of arrears of water rate on the excess area converted into wet in lieu of the extra bits of irrigable land granted by way of concession to similar expropriated owners has met with cordial acceptance on the part of the raiyats.

7. The effect of adopting land compensation on the lines proposed with the concurrence of the Inamdars and the raiyats will be to convert the inam villages into unalienated Government villages and to make the raiyats directly responsible to Government for the payment of taxes at the prevailing survey rates as soon as facilities of irrigation are provided for the new lands taken up by the Inamdars. Nearly one-half of the number of vrittidars have already selected other lands in exchange. The remaining vrittidars have taken time to select suitable plots of land. The details will be worked out and the claims of the Inamdars will be adjusted in due course if the proposed lines of settlement are approved by Government.

8. The claims of the raiyats will be settled independently of the Inamdars as their lands and houses come under submersion.

9. Such portions of the existing villages as may be saved from submersion will be ultimately added on to the adjoining Government villages and assessed to Government revenue.

10. Some of the vrittis are encumbered. It is proposed to redeem them by grant of loans on the security of new lands to be given to such vrittidars in exchange. A lump sum provision of about Rs. 25,000 may be made for this purpose.

Enclosure 5.

Letter No. 131, dated 16th August 1914, from the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Cauvery Reservoir Works, to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

In continuation of my letter No. 67, dated the 15th July 1914, formulating proposals for settling land compensation in respect of the Inamdars and their raiyats whose lands are likely to come under

No. R. 6425-7—L. R. 241-14-19, DATED 27TH JANUARY 1915.

submersion of the Cauvery Reservoir, I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of Demi Official letter No. 8, dated 12th instant, received from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, communicating his views on the proposals submitted for approval.

2. The entire body of raiyats, including those of vritti No. 1 belonging to Sri Prasanna Nanjundeswaraswami temple have executed mutchalikas agreeing to the terms of settlement. The vrittidars have also accepted the terms; several of them have only to furnish kulwar accounts and to select suitable plots in exchange.

3. The facts and figures on which the proposals are based have been duly verified in the light of the references available in the vernacular records of the Secretariat.

4. I now request you to move the Government for early sanction to proceed with the settlement of the claims of Inamdars and their raiyats on the lines suggested.

ENCLOSURE 6.

D. O. Letter No. 8, dated 12th August 1914, from Mr. D. K. Darashah, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to Mr. L. Krishna Rao.

I have gone through your interesting letter of 15th July 1914, addressed to the Mysore Deputy Commissioner, formulating proposals for settling land compensation in respect of the Inamdars and their raiyats whose villages are liable to be brought under submersion by the construction of the Cauvery Reservoir. On the facts furnished in your letter, I should say that you must have given your proposals much anxious thought and as most of the Inamdars and the raiyats are stated to have given their consent to the proposed arrangement, much further difficulty may not be encountered in carrying them out to a successful end. The proposals if carried out do not so far appear to be such as would prejudice the interests of Government, while both Inamdars and their raiyats ought, I think, to congratulate themselves on the happy solution of a difficult situation found for them. Of course I have taken it for granted as you have told me to do, that you will see these proposals carried through in the manner suggested in the letter and the connected note.

ENCLOSURE 7.

Statement showing the description and extent of lands as ascertained by detailed survey and measurement of the undermentioned inam villages, as compared with the entries in the Quit-rent Registers and the particulars given in the Dhruva Undige Sannads.

Serial No.	Names of Inam villages	As per particulars given in Dhruva Undige Sannads				As per Valuation Survey (Quit-rent Register)								As per present detailed survey and measurement								Remarks
		Number of vrittis	Dry		Wet and garden		Remarks	Dry		Wet		Garden		Kharab		Total		Dry		Wet		Garden		Kharab		Total		
1	2	3	4		5		6	7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17
			A.	g.	A.	g.		A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	
1	Kallahalli	9	324	...	196	20	The extents of unoccupied waste culturable and unculturable have not been mentioned in the Dhruva Undiges. But culturable wet and dry lands that remained unoccupied at the time were distributed among the several vrittidars to make up a uniform extent of 10½ khandies of wet land and 2¾ khandies of dry land for each vritti, which converted into acres gives about 21½ acres of wet land and 36 acres of dry land per vritti. The remainder of the waste was expressly intended to be treated as common property and enjoyed equitably by the vrittidars and villagers.	515	33	305	5	20	29	676	27	1,548	11	681	28	325	9	8	36	187	7	1,506	...	(x) Includes village sites, nalas, river, plut kharab, tope and gomal land.
2	Hosur ...							Deduct 23 20		(Minor inam)																		
								522 13																				
3	Kundur ...	9	324	...	196	20		158	21	43	10	..	..	10	26	212	17	136	38	40	16	...	1	58	39	236	19	
4	Matkere ...							407	26	294	32	9	11	276	20	988	12	488	11	306	28	5	24	225	38	956	21	
								Deduct 7 37		(Minor inam)																		
								399 29																				
5	Vaddarahalli	4	144	...	86	...		128	10	171	25	2	19	120	27	426	1	123	11	188	6	2	23	120	10	434	10	
								110	10	106	18	8	34	76	38	301	20	121	...	106	26	7	19	68	5	306	10	
								Deduct 3 12																				
								106 38																				
	Total ...	22	792	...	478	...		1,350	20	926	10	11	16	1,191	18	3,509	24	1,187	8	967	7	21	26	(x)960	19	3,439	20	

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ACCOMPANIMENT 2.

Letter No. 7693, dated 2nd January 1915, from T. E. Jayarama Aiyar, Esq., B.A., B.L., Assistant Commissioner, in charge, Office of the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments.

In reply to your letter No. R. 4296—L. R. 241-14-10, dated 4th December 1914, calling for further information on certain points in connection with the proposal for settling the compensation for Kallahalli and certain other inam villages in Yedatore Taluk, liable to be submerged by the Cauvery Reservoir Works, I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of the note by the Special Land Acquisition Officer, received with letter No. 738, dated 25th December 1914, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, furnishing the information required.

ENCLOSURE.

Note

The particulars called for in letter No. R. 4296—L. R. 241-14-10, dated the 4th December 1914, from the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments, to the Revenue Commissioner on the proposals for settling the compensation for certain inam villages in the Yedatore Taluk, are noted below :—

What is the area of holding in the occupancy of Kadim tenants?

(1) The area of holdings in the occupancy of Kadim tenants covers the whole extents of dry, wet and garden lands given in the statement appended to my letter No. 67 of the 15th July 1914, with the exception of small extents over which the occupancy rights have been purchased by some of the vrittidars.

What is the area of lands of which the occupancy right has been purchased by the Inamdars themselves?

(2) Out of 42 vrittidars and their sharers, 36 have furnished accounts and the remaining vrittidars have not done so.

The occupancy rights so far ascertained to have been purchased by the several vrittidars include :—

Dry	...	..	...	35 acres
Wet	...	..	...	30 ,,
Garden	...		...	5½ ,,
			Total ...	70½ acres

Altogether it may not exceed 80 acres.

How is it proposed to deal with the question of compensation for the total extent of the village site and other kharab lands?

(3) The village site belongs to the raiyats except 2 or 3 building sites and 2 houses purchased by the vrittidars. The new village sites will be provided and building sites allotted to the respective owners. The houses will be separately compensated for. The kharab land consists for the most part of nalas, river, roads and cart-tracks, phut kharab, village site and gomal. The topes were raised by the raiyats. The gomal land about 175 acres, properly so called is more or less unculturable waste. No separate compensation is either claimed by or is due to the Inamdars. The understanding is that each vrittidar should give up *all his rights* over the village when fresh lands are granted to him as inam in full satisfaction of his claims over his *vritti lands*. The raiyats shifting their houses to the new village site will have gomal allotted to them. The area covered by nala, roads and cart-tracks, river and village site does not usually form the subject of separate compensation, as under the terms of the grant each vrittidar is entitled only to the *gutha* or rent in cash leviable on specified extents of dry, wet and garden lands, and on such extra waste lands as were subsequently absorbed into individual holdings without any reservation of "occupancy rights" in favour of the vrittidars.

Will the lands to be given to the Inamdars in exchange be treated as alienated villages or minor inams included in the Government villages and what arrangements has been made with the Inamdars in this respect?

(4) The lands to be given as inam to the Inamdars in exchange will be treated as minor inams in the Government villages in which they are situated. The vrittidars have entered into this arrangement. No individual vrittidar has at present any hold on the village as a whole. He only holds a vritti in one or another village or partly in one village and partly in another.

Do all the tenants paying rent in cash possess occupancy right in their holdings?

(5) All the tenants paying rent in cash possess occupancy rights in their holdings. The vrittidars have admitted this in writing.

What is the area which can be got by surrender from the raiyats as worked out in accordance with the principles enunciated in paragraph 11 of the Special Land Acquisition Officer's letter No. 67, dated 15th July 1914?

(6) The exact extents of dry, wet and garden lands that can be got by surrender from the raiyats will be ascertained after all the Inamdars render the accounts of their respective vrittiés. The raiyats have all accepted the extents shewn in their holdings as per results of the detailed survey and measurement. A few of the Inamdars are dead. Their representatives reside outside the district. Subject to verification in the light of the accounts to be produced by them, the following figures may be safely adopted.

Dry 575 acres.

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N B.—The extent of 3 acres and less in any individual holding will be remitted in favour of the raiyats

This arrangement is accepted by majority of Inamdars.

Wet and garden—250 acres

When the accounts are finally made up more favourable results may be realised

L KRISHNA RAO,
Special Land Acquisition Officer, Cauvery Reservoir Works

12th December 1914.

C. R. Works.

Grain Compensation Allowance for January 1915.

No. R. 6037-84--AGRI. 5-14-37, DATED 15TH JANUARY 1915.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Proceedings No. R. 5384-431—Agri. 5-14-31, dated the 21st December 1914, sanctioning the disbursement of grain compensation allowance in certain taluks for the month of December 1914.

Order No. R. 6037-84—Agri. 5-14-37, dated 15th January 1915.

Government direct that grain compensation allowance be continued to be disbursed to officials of Government Establishments in the undermentioned taluks, during the month of January 1915.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller of Mysore.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

LIST OF TALUKS.

Kolar District.	*Tumkur District.*	*Hassan District.*
1. Srinivaspur.	1. Sira.	1. Channarayapatna.
2. Bowringpet.		

End.—C. R.

CONTD. IN (NEXT Roll):

CONTD. IN [NEXT Roll]:

END

END

END